

AITUC DIGITAL ARCHIVE - 2021

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27th Session of AITUC

Year: 1966 / _____ / _____

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Name : 27th AITUC SESSION (Preparations)

Address : _____

Subject : _____

From : [Signature] To : 1966

OFFICE FILE

NO. 405

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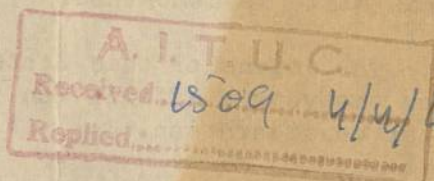
Folder No. 2
File No. 652-A

WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

249, Bepin Behari Ganguly Street, Calcutta-12

Dated 1st. April, 1966.

To,
The Secretary,
AITUC,
New Delhi.



Dear Comrade,

You are aware that West Bengal is in ferment since Feb. 16th. In face of brutal repression, the people of the State is united and determined to get their demands fulfilled. You must have followed the events here. A general strike has been called on 6th April again. It is expected that on 6th April Bengal Bundh will also be completed throughout the State.

Com. Hrishii Banerjee and T.N. Siddhanta together with a large number of T.U. organisers are still rotting in jail. Myself and Com. Ismail are out. We donot know if and when the Govt. will take us back.

Under the circumstances I would suggest two things for the consideration of the AITUC Secretariate and the Working Committee to be held on 25-4-66.

1. The date of the AITUC Session should be further deferred at least to June.
2. In view of the special condition in West Bengal and particularly in view of large number of T.U. Organisers arrested during the present food movement, the General Council decision for 3 years affiliation

contd.2.

WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

fees should not be strictly adhered to so far
as this State is concerned.

The unions of this State should be asked
to pay one year's affiliation fees only as a
special consideration.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

Honosanjan Roy

GENERAL SECRETARY.

P.S. Already sent the
Medical Report of
Com. Bijoy Pal. I am
going to Agonsol and
get his letter to
AITUC.

TELEGRAM
ORDINARY

403

PLEASE PUBLISH FOLLOWING NEWS IN YOUR COLUMNS REGARDING
27TH SESSION OF AITUC IN BOMBAY FROM MAY 16 TO 22 STOP
AITUC IN A CIRCULAR TO UNIONS HAS STATED QUOTE IN VIEW OF
RATIONING COMMA SCARCITY AND LACK OF ACCOMMODATION IN
CITY IT IS REGRETTED THAT WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO ADMIT
ANY VISITORS OR OBSERVERS TO THE SESSION STOP SO UNIONS
SHOULD SEE THAT ONLY ENTITLED DELEGATES ARE SENT BY THEM
STOP SA DANGE GENERAL SECRETARY UNQUOTE

= AITUCONG

Bombay 2.6.66

Com. Salish, 403

One delegate, from Harbour and Port-workers Union, Vishakhapatnam, Com. Akula Apparao was sent a Teleguatic M.O. at the time of the session. The T.M.O was received by Com. Kaka Desai at the M.R.T.U.C. Office. Com. Kaka Desai informs me that the money was given over to Com. Ramesh at the ~~M.R.T.U.C.~~ office through Com. Chitnis. However he has not taken any receipt for the same either from Com. Chitnis or Com. Ramesh. The T.M.O was received on 20.5.66. Please see if the same is credited in the ~~M.R.T.U.C.~~ office and help us to clear up the mess. Com. Sharan, Secy Harbour and Port-workers Union, Vishakhapatnam has written to me inquiring in the matter. Com. Akula Apparao, Carpenter

Money sent on 20.5.66

Dry Docks, C.M.E's Dept. Vishakhapatnam - is the address of the concerned delegate. Please do the needful and oblige.

Another important matter is that a preliminary meeting of ^{Chosen} representatives from the New Zonal Rly section of the South-Central Rly Zone - is going to be held at Secunderabad on 18th June 66. It is important that we take active part in the formation and building up of this new Union from start. I do not know where is Com. Kuvaman. Please inform him where he is. I expect you will meet him at the time of the National Council meeting. He is reaching Secunderabad on evening of the 16th. The meeting is called by Com. Mulgi and

Gini. Their intention do to
 it a P.S.P. Show if they can help.
 Hence the need for us to be vigilant
 and active. I trust you will use
 the opportunity of your visit to
 Hyderabad to do the needful in
 the matter.

With regards to you

Yours faithfully
K. N. Agarkar

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र
 INLAND LETTER



Com. Salish Lumba
 Secy. A.P.W.C.
 Rani Jhansi Road
 New Delhi

पहला मोड़ First fold

दूसरा मोड़ Second fold

← चतुर्थ मोड़ Third fold →

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-

K. N. Agarkar
 1 Kishan Building
 Patel Bldg 12

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

यहाँ काट कर खोलिय To open cut here

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

(of All India Trade Union Congress)

President :

K. N. JOGLEKAR

Dalvi Building,
Parel, Bombay-12. (DD.)

Gen. Secretary :

B. S. DHUME

Phone Nos. : 63674, 61608

Date June 2, 1966.

Received
AITUC
Ref No. 2763
6/6/66

Com. Ramesh Mukherjee,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Com. Ramesh,

I have today a letter from Com. Bhadramurthi Sharma of Visakhapatnam. He says that a TMO for Rs.100/- was addressed to one Com. Akula Apparao, a delegate of the Visakhapatnam Harbour & Port Workers' Union to the AITUC Congress, but that he did not receive it.

On making enquiries I understand that the TMO was received in this Office on 20th May and was made over to you by Com. Kaka Desai, on the same day.

I do not know how it remained to be passed on to Com. Appa Rao.

Any way, I would request you to please trace this TMO in your records, and arrange to remit it to

Sri Akula Apparao,
Carpenter, C.M.E.'s Dept., Dry Dock,
Vishakhapatnam Port Trust,
Visakhapatnam-1 (Andhra Pradesh)

Please let me know of any action taken by you in this behalf.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,
G. V. Chitnis
Secretary.

Among staff on
G. V. Chitnis
R
NS
Sub

t. Akhaya A Kulaappan

A. Kellappan

भेजने वाले का नाम
Name of remitter

Arangaappan

A.P.

जारी करने वाला दफ्तर
Office of Issue

Visakhapatnam

GIPN—FW—323 P&T N/65—12-12-65—12,94,400

[C 13-63/56]

GIPN—FW—3 P&T Cal 6—12-12-65—25,00,000

कपन
COUPON

निजी सन्देश (यदि आवश्यक हो तो बाकी का सन्देश
इस भाग के दूसरी ओर लिखा जा सकता है)
Private communication (to be continued
on reverse of this portion, if necessary).

Rs. 100/-

हस्ताक्षरी दफ्तर की तारीख-मोहर
Date-stamp of the Office of Payment

L.M.O.
24/8/66

27th Sept

KUNIGAL BEEDI WORKERS UNION, KUNIGAL.
Reg.No. 654.

To

The General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.
Jhancy Bakasmbai Road,
New-Delhi.

A.I.T.U.C.
Received 10/10 15/10/66
Replied

Sir,

Subject: Nomination of Deligate to the A.I.T.U.C.
Conference at Bombay and request to send
the necessary application forms.

With reference to the subject cited above I write
state that Beedi Workers Union, Kunigal has been organised
since 2 years back with strength of 200 workers in this
place. A meeting of the workers of the above union has been
called on 4-4-66 and have resolved to affiliate our newly
stated union to A.I.T.U.C. and request has been made to
K.P.T.U.C to send the Application form for the purposes.
But I am sorry to write that even after or repeated req-
sitions the forms have not been received so far. Therefore
I request you kindly arrange to send the Application
form for affiliation along with details by the earliest
possible date.

In this connection, I would like to write that
in recent meeting conducted on 4-4-66 we have resolved to
send deligate from our union to A.I.T.U.C. conference at
Bombay The following are the name s of perpons proposed.

I request you kindly accept our above proposal
candidate as deligate of our union to the Bombay conferece.
I also request you to send the application form immediatly.

Kunigal
Date: -13-4-1966

Thanking You

Yours Faithfully.

Secretary Beedi Workers Union

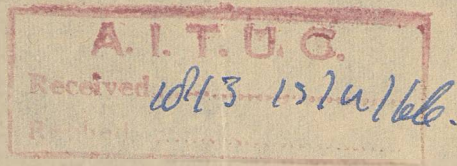
Copy to:
Sri. K.S. Vasan, President, K.P.T.U.C. for infomation.
Sri. M.C. Narshimaan. M.L.C. " for information.

Files
AM

AM
23.4.

KUNIGAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS UNION, KUNIGAL.
REG.NO. 676

To
The General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.
Jhancy Lakshmi Bai Road,
New Delhi.



Sir,
Subject: - Nomination of deligate to the A.I.T.U.C. conference at Bombay and request to send necessary application forms.

With refreence to the above subject I write to state the Building Constaction Workers Union has been started since 1 year back. with strength of 100 workers in this place. A meeting of the workers of the Union has been called on 8th oct, 65. and have resolved to affiliate our newly started union with A.I.T,U.C. and request has been made to K.P.T.U.C. to send the Application forms for necessary purposes. But I am sorry to write that even after our repeated request ~~xxx forms~~ ^{forms} have not been received so far. ~~The application~~ Therefore I request you kindly arrange to send the application forms for affiliation along with details by ~~ear~~ ^{ear}list possible time.

File
RMS

In this connection, I would like to write that in recent meeting conducted on 5-4-66 we have resolved to send deligate from our union to A.I.T.U.C. conference, at Bombay. The following are the names of persons proposed.

I request you kindly accept our above propposal condidatè as deligate of our union to Bombay confiere-
nce . I also request you to send the application form immediately.

Thanking you

Kunigal.
Date: -13-4-1966

(S.A. Anjanappa)
Yours Faithfully,

For Secretary Building Construction Workers Union

Copy to:
Sri. K.S.Vasan, President, K.P.T.U.C. for infomation.
Sri. M.C. Narshiman, M.L.C. for information.

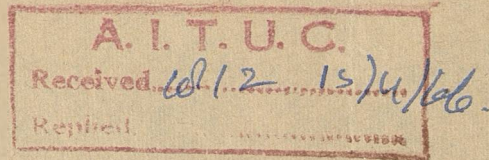
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23/4

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM WORKERS UNION, KUNIGAL.

Reg. No. 639

To

The Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.
Jhancy Lakshimibai Road,
NEW DELHI.



Sir,

Subject: Nomination of Deligate to the A.I.T.U.C. Conference at Bombay and request to send the necessary application form.

With reference to the subject cited above I write to State ~~xxxxx~~ that the Govt. Stud Farm Workers Union, Kunigal has been organised since 2½ years back with a strength of 50 workers in this place. A meeting of the workers of the above union has been called on 8 th Oct, 65 and resolved to affilate our newly stated Union to A.I.T.U.C. and request has been made to K.P.T.U.C. to send the application form for the purposes. But I am sorry to write that even after our repeated requestion the forms have not been received so far. Therefore I request you kindly arrange to send the appliction form for affilation along with details by the earlist possible date.

In this connection, I would like to write that in recent meeting conducted on 4-4-66 we have resolved to send deligate from our union to A.I.T.U.C. conference at Bombay The following are the names of persons proposed.

I request you kindly accept our above proposed condidate as deligate of our union to Bombay conference.

I also request you to send the application form immediatly.

Thanking you,

Kunigal
Date.

S.A. (Mohammed Dastogez)
Yours Faithfully.

Secretary Government Stud Farm Workers Union

Copy to:

1. Sri. K.S. Vasan, President, K.P.T.U.C. for infomation.
2. " M.C. Narshinan, M.L.C.

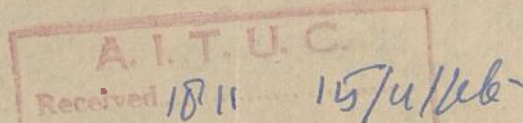
File
AM

Dr.

6/23/66

KUNIGAL MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION, KUNIGAL.
REG.NO.

To
The General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.
Jhancy Lakshmi Bai Road,
New Delhi.



Sir,

Subject:- Nomination of deligate to the A.I.T.U.C. conference at Bombay and request to send necessary application form.

With reference to the above subject I write to state that the Municipal Workers Union has been started since ^{Year} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ back with strength of 30 workers in this place. A meeting of the workers of the above Union has been called on 8th oct, 65 and have resolved to affiliate our newly started union with A.I.T.U.C. and request has been made K.P.T.U.C. to send the Application form for the purpose. But I am sorry to write that even after our repeated requests ^{for} the forms have not been received so far. Therefore I request you kindly arrange to send the application form for affiliation along details by ^{earliest} possible date.

In this connection, I would like to write that in recent meeting conducted on 5-4-66 we have resolved to send deligate from our union to A.I.T.U.C. conference ^{held} at Bombay. The following are the names of persons proposed.

I request you kindly accept our above proposal candidate as deligate of our union to Bombay conference.

I also request you to send the application form immediately. Thanking you
Kunigal
Date.

K.M. Venkataramu
For Secretary, Municipal workers union
Yours Faithfully,

Copy to:

1. Sri. K.S. Vasan, President, K.P.T.U.C. for information.
2. Sri. M.C. Narshiman, M.L.C. "

Files
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DM
52
23/11

403

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO AITUC CONSTITUTION

The following draft amendments to the Constitution of the AITUC are proposed for the consideration of the 27th Session of the AITUC:

1. Delete Article 4.
2. In Article 5, sub-section (a) (iii), line 4, delete the words "by a qualified auditor" and substitute by: "as per provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act."
3. In Article 6, the "Note" after (b) to be substituted by the following:
 "(Note: Accounts of the AITUC shall be maintained in accordance with the calendar year beginning from January 1 and ending with December 31.)"
4. In Article 9, sub-section (a)(v), delete the words "Not more than" before "five Secretaries; and"
5. After Article 12, add a new Article 12-A:
 "SECRETARIAT
 (i)
 "12-A./The President, the General Secretary and Secretaries shall constitute the Secretariat."
 "(ii) The functions of the Secretariat will be defined by the Working Committee from time to time."
6. In Article 19, after the sentence ending with "respective bodies, add a new sentence: "The quorum for meetings of the Secretariat shall be four."

NOTES ON PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS

1. Article 4: This article in the Constitution lists the "Demands". These Demands were formulated long ago and ~~require~~ some of them have become outdated. It is not considered necessary that the Constitution should list the "Demands" which would change from time to time, depending upon the situations. Article 3 has dealt with the "Aims and Objects" and it is not ~~considered~~ necessary to supplement them with a list of demands. Hence the proposal for deletion of Article 4.

as part of the AITUC Constitution.

2. Article 5: The existing provision reads: "It (the affiliated union) shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office-bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year, giving an average paying membership for the period, duly audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or materials as the General Secretary of the AITUC may require." It has been represented on behalf of the small unions that they do not have to get their accounts audited by "a qualified auditor" and that two members of the union may be designated as "auditors" under the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, for the purpose of annual returns. The amendment is proposed to bring the provision of auditing of returns conforming to the statutory provisions.

3. Article 6: Under the recent amendment to the Indian Trade Unions Act, trade unions have to submit annual returns on the basis of the calendar year, i.e.; January 1 to December 31. It is therefore felt necessary that the financial year of the AITUC be changed in conformity with the new provisions in respect of accounting by the unions and hence the proposed amendment.

4. Article 9: The present ~~present~~ provision reads: "(a) The General Council shall consist of (i) A President, (ii) Seven Vice Presidents; (iii) A General Secretary; (iv) A Treasurer; and (v) Not more than five Secretaries; and....." It is proposed that the words "not more than" before "five Secretaries" be deleted, in view of the proposed amendment No.5, and the proposal for a constitutional provision regarding a Secretariat.

5. Article 12-A: There is no provision in the Constitution relating to the functioning of a Secretariat at the Central Office of the AITUC. Hence the proposed amendment.

~~Article~~

6. Article 19: This Article defines the "quorum" for the meetings of the various bodies of the AITUC. The addition suggested is in respect ~~for~~ of quorum for meetings of the Secretariat, following from proposed amendment No.5.

403

INVEST WISELY
BUY NATIONAL
SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES

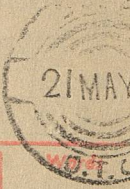
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By	By			
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TO Recd. here at H. M.

O 1410 PD 70 DURGAPUR S P 20 DI 131 ALL DELIGATES

AITUC CONFERENCE PURANDAR STADIUN BOMBAY DR:

EXTEND OUR CONGRATULATION TO CONFERENCE (.) DRAW YOUR SPECIAL
ATTENTION TO RECENT ANILABOUR VINDICTIE POLICY OF DURGAPUR STEEL
MANAGEMENT(.) ON EIGHTEENTH LAST TWO ACTIVITISTS OF OUR UNION HAVE

1.87,500 Rs.
MGIP



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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Prefix } Code

No. 197 C

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To
By By

Office-stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	21 MAY 66
TO	Recd. here at			H.	M.

BEEN TERMINATED WITHOUT ANY NOTICE OF CHARGESHEETS (.) TEN WORKERS INCLUDING TWO JOINT SECRETARIES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY FOR NORMAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT ON DEMAND OF MANNING (.) CHARGESHEETS WITH THREATENING OF SERVICE TERMINATION ISSUED TO JOINT SECRETARIES OF OUR JOINT SECRETARIES OF OUR UNION IN ORDER TO BOOST UP INTUC

INVEST WISELY
BUY NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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No. 197 C

Recd. from Sent at H. M. Office-stamp

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions



TO Recd. here at H.

ACTIVITIES UNDER INSTRUCTION OF LOCAL CONGRESS BOSSES AND PRODUCTION
TERRIBLY LOWERED DOWN DUE (100) TO SABOTAGING POLICE OF THE
MANAGEMENT (.) TOTAL ANARCHY PREVAILING FOR LAST TWO MONTHS (.) ;
; AJIT MUKHERJEE PRESIDEN HINDUSTAN HINDUSTHAN STEEL EMPLOYEES
UNION DURGAPUR

MGIPN-39 7517 NK/6

W03
Report in FREE PRESS JOURNAL,
Bombay, 27 April 1966

TIFF IN AITUC OVER OATH OF LOYALTY

FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI: The right section of the AITUC is believed to have mooted a proposal to get an "oath of loyalty" signed by all members of the organisation in order to prevent the pro-Peking leftists from "sabotaging" the AITUC session in Bombay beginning on May 16.

The left faction is dead set against it. Text of the proposed oath is: "I swear that I have never supported nor will ever support the aggressive intentions of China nor have I ever willingly made myself an instrument of Chinese subversion in India."

The Rightists hope that many of the leftist elements would not sign this oath and give up important offices in the AITUC.

Sri Bhupesh Gupta, a centrist, prior to his departure to Moscow wanted to modify the wording of the oath by omitting specific reference to China. He feared its retention ~~xxxxxxx~~ would affect the chances of left-right reproachment. The leftist leaders including Sri Sundarayya, Sri Mirajkar and Sri Jyoti Basu demanded that the Bombay session should be delayed by a fortnight in order to enable many leaders who are expected to be released from jail to participate in the meeting.

One leftist leader claimed that if the Bombay meeting was postponed, the leftists would be able to win all the major offices of the AITUC.

Sri Adhikari, Sri Romesh Chandra and Shri Loomba - all rightists, are bent on sticking to the original schedule of the meeting.

The Working Committee of the AITUC would meet here soon, after the arrival of Sri S.A.Dange from his foreign trip.

W03
27th Session of the AITUC
Bombay
May 16 to 22, 1966

16 May 1966

A D D R E S S

by

BROTHER RENATO BITOSSÌ,
President,
World Federation of Trade Unions

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Let me, first of all, on behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions which unites 138 million workers on all continents, extend to you and your Congress our warmest fraternal greetings.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is aware of the fact that your country was for nearly 200 years ruled by the British imperialists, until it gained its independence in 1947. The colonial rulers oppressed your people, denied them their democratic rights, suppressed the trade union movement - in fact, barred all cultural, social and economic development of your people and country. The working class throughout the world is well aware of the bitter struggle waged by the workers and the people of India against British imperialist rule to win their national independence. It also knows that the trade union movement of your country made a big contribution to the success of the liberation struggle.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has always supported the struggles of the peoples everywhere - in Asia, Africa and Latin America, against colonialism and imperialism, for freedom, peace, democracy and social progress.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is convinced that only strong united action by the working class, by the workers of the whole world, by the national liberation movement and by all peace-loving people can defeat the imperialist policy of aggression and avert the danger of a terrible catastrophe.

It is with these aims in view that the World Federation of Trade Unions took the initiative in organising a broadbased International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Algeria when they were carrying on their heroic battle for national liberation. Towards the same end, the World Federation of Trade Unions has taken the initiative in forming an International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of South Vietnam, and similar committees for solidarity with the workers and peoples of South Africa and Aden.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress which was held recently in Warsaw from October 8 to 22 further reiterated its full support for this struggle of the peoples everywhere. The Sixth World Trade Union Congress was a trade union event of great international and historical importance. Over 159 million workers were represented from all corners of the world, including more than 20 million workers from trade union organisations not affiliated to the WFTU.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress underlined the fact that the workers, their trade union organisations and the peoples of the world had won far-reaching victories in their fight to free themselves from the colonial yoke and that the colonial world is shrinking systematically.

Their victories are the outcome of the heroic and united struggles, actively supported by the successes and the policy of peace of the socialist camp and by international solidarity of the workers and trade unions in all countries.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress warned, however, that despite the heavy defeats and disintegration of the colonial system, the colonialists refuse to abandon their domination. The aggressive actions by the imperialists in various parts of the world confirm this. The U.S. imperialist war of intervention in South Vietnam against the national liberation struggle of the South Vietnamese people, its acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, its continuance of the economic blockade of Cuba, its armed intervention in the Dominican Republic, are evidence of this.

The imperialists are seeking to maintain their positions by also adopting a more complex instrument of domination, known as neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism, at the present stage, corresponds to the international development of the monopolies which are aiming at collectively exploiting, for their own profit, the developing countries. In this, the American monopolies and the U.S. government, as the worst enemies of the peoples, are playing an increasingly harmful role and resort to more and more disgusting methods with the aim of establishing their agents in power in the developing countries.

In addition, the American, French, British and West German monopolies are exploiting the wealth of developing countries; they are hatching plots and are obstructing the progress of these countries towards a better life and complete independence. That is the essential aim of the so-called plans for the economic, technical and military aid by the imperialist countries to the developing countries.

Nationalisation of key sectors of economy, especially of foreign capital and investments in developing countries, while strengthening the independent development of these countries' economies, hits both at the neo-colonialist plots of foreign monopolies and at the local vested interests and monopoly capital exploiting the workers in their selfish interests.

Against this alliance of the foreign monopolies and certain privileged sectors and vested interests in developing countries, the joint actions of the workers, both in capitalist and developing countries become essential. It is with a view to developing these joint actions that the WFTU took the initiative in setting up the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and United Action against the Monopolies. Its two plenary conferences, already held, in December 1963 and December 1964 were broadbased and drew representatives from affiliated organisations of the WFTU as well as from non-affiliated and independent trade union organisations. These conferences unanimously came to the conclusion, and now reaffirmed by the 6th World Trade Union Congress, that in the developing countries' struggle for economic and social progress, the liquidation of neo-colonialist economic relations is essential. This means eliminating the direct grip of monopoly investments, ending discriminatory trade, ending the monopoly domination in shipping, finance, insurance, in the handling of trade and other forms of monopoly influence and exploitation in these countries. The anti-monopolies' committee has also decided to convene a conference in December this year on the expansion of world trade in order to bring about an equitable solution and expansion of world trade, which would be of great

assistance to the economies of the developing countries.

Neo-colonialism also relies on military blocs and establishment of military bases in other countries for alleged defence purposes. This goes for NATO, CENTO and SEATO. The recent Japan-South Korea Treaty is also the type of anti-democratic and militaristic alliance being concluded in the Far East under the direction of the American imperialists. The WFTU considers the establishment of imperialist military bases on other people's lands as transgression of the independence of the peoples of these countries and demands their abolition.

These concealed and open economic and military policies of neo-colonialists and their allies, the reactionary circles and feudalism at home, have adverse consequences: industrial backwardness, resistance to democratic land reform, a drop in the living standards of the entire population, unemployment, anti-trade union and anti-democratic measures.

The WFTU is fully aware of the problem of food production and hunger in the developing countries, not least in India itself. We believe that in order to ease this distressing situation, it is necessary, first and foremost, to strengthen unity of all the workers so that their trade union becomes the instrument for action and struggle that will allow them, first to weaken, and then to put an end to the rule of monopolies and of profiteers, who are taking advantage of the misery of the people.

This is true both at national and international level. The active solidarity of the workers who are struggling hard against the exploitation of monopoly capitalism, on the one hand; the fraternal help of the workers in the socialist world, who are engaged in the construction of a new society, on the other hand, give a concrete evidence of the feelings of the working class of the world towards the peoples of developing countries.

The warm support that the workers in the capitalist world bring to the struggle for national liberation and the policy of friendship of the socialist countries in the form of invaluable economic and technical aid, given free of any political or other conditions, based on respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefits, have played a basic role in the struggle of the developing countries for their total independence.

You know from your own experience the truth of this genuine friendship and sincere fraternal help being given to your country and people by the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, on a massive scale, to build and strengthen your public sector of industry, especially in respect to the basic industries, in this sector.

Dear Brothers and Sisters, the balance of forces today is decidedly in favour of those who are fighting for peace, freedom and progress and is daily growing. The policy of the imperialists, above all, of American imperialists who have assigned to themselves the role of the international gendarme against the national liberation movements and forces of progress, is doomed to failure. The victories already won by the forces of peace and freedom against the warmongering and reactionary policies of the imperialists go to prove this.

The fight for peace, peaceful co-existence and for universal and total disarmament, the WFTU believes, strengthens the struggles for national liberation as well and creates favourable conditions for the consolidation of national independence and reconstruction of national economies of the countries which have already won independence. This fight, however, in no case means collaboration

. . . or compromise

or compromise in the workers' fight against the capitalists and monopolists, in their fight against exploitation and for their complete economic and social emancipation.

However, an essential condition to defeat forces of war and reaction, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to defend peace, consolidate independence and develop national economy on an independent path, to better the life and working conditions of the workers and people, is the unity of the working class and its alliance with other sections of the toiling people.

The realisation of this fact has led to the tremendous growth of workers' unity these past few years. United trade union centres have been formed in many countries. On a continental scale, decisive steps have been taken. The Trade Union Unity Congress of Latin American workers met in January 1964. The Second Congress of the All-African Trade Union Federation, which also met in 1964, was an important step towards stronger unity of the African trade union movement. The Tri-Continental Conference held in Havana played a vital role in cementing the unity of the anti-imperialist forces.

On the continent of Europe, there is a growing trend towards united action between trade union centres with different affiliations. The WFTU welcomes this as, we believe, it is of the utmost importance in the fight against the monopolies and the governments which assist them. We sincerely hope and believe that the Indian workers will also be able to unite around their common demands. The AITUC has played a vital part in stimulating unity in the past and we know that it will continue to do so.

The WFTU welcomes and supports all efforts and actions for workers' unity. Division in the trade union movement helps only the exploiters, the monopolists, the neo-colonialists and the reactionary forces. It is necessary for the workers to build their unity on their common demands and interests, irrespective of nationality, race, colour, religion, origin, language or political affiliation. It is only the exploiters and the reactionaries who utilise these factors in splitting the workers in order to weaken and disrupt their fight against exploitation, for economic and social emancipation.

The WFTU is aware of the many gains that the Indian workers have made during the past years through their innumerable struggles, and more recently, especially in the organised sector of industry for securing the right to get dearness (cost of living) allowance added to their wages in proportion to the rise in the cost of living, and the right to get a profit-sharing bonus every year as also an addition to their wages.

The WFTU is also aware of the series of struggles that the workers, led by your great organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress, are today carrying on to defend and consolidate these gains and to make further advances. The recent widespread general strikes in various parts of your country and involving millions of workers, clearly demonstrated the growing unity of the workers and trade unions, irrespective of affiliation, during these struggles, in alliance with other sections of the people. In all this, the AITUC and its unions have played a key role, and the wide upsurge of the workers in India in defence of their rights and for their demands is an indication of their increasing militancy. We are happy to observe that more sections of workers and people - middle-class employees, doctors, professors, university and school teachers, even small traders and businessmen are being drawn into the orbit of this upsurge. We have particularly noted the recent successful General Strike of 200,000 textile workers in your great industrial city of Bombay. Please accept our congratulations that one of your affiliated unions, under the able leadership of Brother Dange, has won this strike in the face of the hostility of the employers.

The hundreds of meetings and demonstrations held by the Indian workers and people against the American aggressors in Vietnam show their firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people's fight for their national liberation. An end to American aggression will defeat the imperialist danger to peace in South East Asia and serve the cause of world peace.

We know that the Indian workers are deeply interested in world peace. The AITUC is an active fighter for this cause. The Tashkent Agreement ending the war between India and Pakistan has opened a new perspective of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

An end to the division of the trade union movement and the establishment of a united workers' front on the basis of a united and anti-imperialist programme, the WFTU is convinced, are not only a guarantee of the triumph of the workers' demands but also the success of their struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress and peace.

The WFTU is confident that the Indian workers will march forward on the road to unity in their struggles for peace, economic and social progress and for a better and happier life.

The WFTU wishes you all success in this struggle.

Long live the All-India Trade Union Congress!

Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions!

Long live the unity of the international working class!

Long live world peace!

2703
27th SESSION OF AITUC
Bombay, May, 16-22, 1966.

Address
by
L.W. PANDITHA,
Assistant General Secretary, Ceylon
Federation of Trade
Unions.

Comrade Chairman !
Brother Delegates !

It gives me great pleasure to attend and address this 27th Sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress and convey to all delegates present here the fraternal greetings and warm wishes of the workers of Ceylon, particularly the workers organised in the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions.

India and Ceylon have always been and still are friendly neighbours. Our destinies down the ages have been inextricably connected. In the dark days of colonial rule were united by a common struggle against the common foe of British imperialism. It was your fight for national freedom that inspired our own freedom struggle and in no little way helped its eventual victory. Since our two countries achieved independence, our two peoples have been facing similar problems bequeathed to us by British imperialism and we are today engaged in similar struggles to develop and consolidate our independence from the last vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism. That is why the people of Ceylon have the highest regard and respect for and a great sense of solidarity with the great people inhabiting the Indian sub-continent.

This solidarity is especially evident between the workers of India and Ceylon. The heroic struggles of the Indian workers have inspired the workers in our country and at times helped them in their own struggles. We also remember with gratitude the help you extended to our workers in very tangible form after the great Hartal that took place in Ceylon in 1953.

The great proletarian solidarity between the workers of our two countries is greatly strengthened by the fact that a large part of the working class in Ceylon is of Indian origin. But unfortunately this factor has also been used by the capitalist class of both countries to create dissension between our working classes and even ill-feeling between our two countries.

Our Federation welcomed the agreement concluded in late 1964 between the then Premiers, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike to solve this vexing problem. Though there are still various difficulties in the way of the implementation of this agreement to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, we have no doubt that these will be overcome and the basis laid for the ultimate solution of the so-called Indo-Ceylon problem bequeathed us by British imperialism. This will undoubtedly further strengthen the ties of friendship between our two countries, in particular the ties of proletarian solidarity between Indian and Ceylon workers.

Brother Delegates !

Great changes have taken place in Ceylon during recent times. As you know, following closely upon the achievement of independence by India in August 1947, Ceylon too was granted formal independence in February 1948. But until 1956 this independence only meant for the mass of the people in Ceylon a change from

direct to indirect forms of colonial rule. Politically, foreigners continued to function under a constitution drawn up by three British Commissioners. Economically, foreigners continued to plunder the wealth of our land through their continued ownership of the plantations, banks and insurance companies and their monopoly of foreign trade. Culturally, Western imperialism continued to rule the roost through the domination of the missionary-established system of denominational schools.

The independence that was supposed to be granted to Ceylon continued to be vitiated by the presence in Ceylon of British naval and air bases - bases that were used by the US / British and Dutch imperialists to carry death and destruction to our fellow Asians fighting for liberation in Indo-China, Burma, Indonesia etc. In the field of foreign relations, Ceylon continued to tail in the wake of the US and other imperialists and did not have diplomatic relations with even a single socialist state. In international conferences as at San Francisco in 1951 and Bandung in 1955 Ceylon became the laughing stock of resurgent Asia and Africa for the part she played as the stooge of the US and other Western imperialists.

It was only after the then ruling United National Party was routed in the general elections of 1956 and a progressive government under the leadership of the late Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike came to power that an end was put to this sorry state of affairs and Ceylon began to take her place as a fully independent state in the comity of nations. Under the enlightened leadership of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, Ceylon began to play an independent role in world affairs and together with your late Premier Nehru played a leading part in popularising the concepts of non-alignment between power blocs, of opposition to all forms of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, of support to all peoples still struggling for their independence.

Politically, our independence was made more real by the removal of the foreign military bases from Ceylon soil and the establishment of diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with the countries of the socialist camp also. Democracy was strengthened by the repeal of certain repressive laws such as for example those prohibiting certain types of strikes and also by the extension of electoral and trade union rights.

Making use of these democratic freedoms, the workers were able to win increased wages to meet the rising cost of living and also a Provident Fund scheme for which they had fought for years. The government of the late Mr. Bandaranaike also nationalised the Port of Colombo and the bus services and the workers in both these nationalised services were able to win better wages and improved conditions of service.

The peasants too won a great victory through the enactment and implementation of the Paddy Lands Act which won them a certain security of tenure and an increased share of the harvests. In the sphere of culture, indigenous arts and crafts which had for centuries languished under colonial rule gained a new lease of life with the establishment of a new Department of Cultural Affairs. Sinhala, the language of the vast majority of the people of Ceylon was made the official language, replacing English which had hitherto ruled supreme in all spheres of public administration. Local culture was given a further fillip by the setting up of two buddhist Universities.

Neither the foreign imperialists nor the local reactionaries were idle while all these changes were taking place, they even resorted to such tactics as Cabinet strikes by certain Right-Wing Ministers in Mr. Bandaranaike's government in an attempt to hold back the march of progress. But all this proved to be

to be of no avail. Eventually Mr. Bandaranaike himself was assassinated in 1959 and in the crisis that followed another UNP government was able to come back to power and remain in power and remain in power for a short period.

But in the general elections of July 1960 the unity of the working class and progressive forces which had helped Mr. Bandaranaike to assume power was established once again and this resulted in the formation of a government led by his widow, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. From 1960 till December 1964 her government continued along the path of progress opened up by her late husband.

In the course of these four years, her government took over to state management the great majority of denominational schools, nationalised the import and distribution of petroleum hitherto controlled by three foreign oil companies, nationalised the Bank of Ceylon and all insurance business and imposed restrictions on the operations of all foreign banks and wholesale merchants in Ceylon.

The government of Mrs. Bandaranaike also sought to ensure the further march of Ceylon along a progressive path against the ever-increasing opposition of reaction by taking into her Cabinet representatives of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, which was then associated with the Communist Party and the People's United Front in the United Left Front formed in 1963.

Although the admission of only one constituent party of the ULF into her government disoriented the working class movement to a certain extent, the SLFP-LSSP Coalition government formed in June 1964 was an improvement from the point of view of the workers and other progressive elements and the imperialists and local reactionaries lost no time in mounting a massive campaign to bring it down.

The attempt on the part of the SLFP-LSSP government to take over the Lake House press - the inspirer and organiser of all the forces of foreign and local reaction - was the signal for a new alliance of all the Rightist and obscurantist forces who were brought together to defeat the government. It is an open secret that the oil companies ousted from their Ceylon market the notorious Central Intelligence Agency and all other imperialist outfits functioning in this part of the world played no mean part in forging this reactionary alliance.

But to the eternal shame of the working class movement of Ceylon it must be said that their attempts would not have succeeded if they did not also have the overt and covert support of certain sectarian and disruptive elements inside the trade union movement itself. While the imperialists and reactionaries attacked the Sirimavo Bandaranaike's government from the Right, the ultra-Left splitters which included some renegades from the ranks of the working class joined the battle from the so-called extreme Left. Finally the government was defeated in Parliament by a vote the only two Trotskyite M.P.'s joining hands with the Right reactionary parties to stage this Parliamentary coup.

In the election campaign that followed, the Trotskyites and the ultra left splitters further helped the UNP and other Right-wing parties by putting forward splinter candidates to split the progressive vote. After the March 1965 elections, the UNP though it did not get a clear majority was able to form a government by joining hands with six other reactionary Right-wing parties and splinter groups.

The return of this reactionary hotch-potch to power on the basis of a secret agreement between the two main Rightist groups, the

UNP and the Federal Party, was a serious set-back to the entire working class and progressive movement. During their last 14 months in power, this government has sought to take the clock back to the old pre-1956 era and make Ceylon a happy-hunting ground for the imperialists by granting them largescale concessions in return for the so-called foreign aid which this government is fondly hoping to obtain from them.

At the same time, the government, has launched a massive attack against the organised trade union movement. A large number of teachers, clerks in government service and workers in the port railway and bus services have been meted out severe punishments. Some of the gains the workers achieved during the 1956-64 period have already been nullified and many more seem to be in imminent danger. Nevertheless, the workers have not taken these attacks lying down and have rallied to fight back this offensive on the part of the government.

Early this year the trade union movement with our Federation too in the lead played a prominent part in opposing the government attempt to implement the UNP-Federal secret agreement. This agreement whose terms are so reprehensible that both parties have kept them secret, is an attempt to divide up the country to further the interests of the capitalists among both the Sinhalese and Tamil people under the guise of "national unity". It is opposition to this unprincipled agreement between the capitalists of the two main racial groups in Ceylon that is sought to be labelled as "communalism" to discredit the working class and progressive movement.

However communalism has been and is foreign to our movement, and workers of all communities joined in a massive demonstration on 8th January this year to express their opposition to the UNP-Federal agreement. This demonstration was brutally attacked by the police resulting in severe injuries to hundreds of workers. It was followed by the declaration of an emergency, the censorship of the progressive press and a ban on all public meetings, demonstrations and other forms of opposition to the government.

All these repressive measures testify not to the strength but the weakness of the government and its mortal fear of the masses. The unity of the workers with other progressive sections which reactionaries have been trying hard to smash remains firm as ever. And the workers in the 11 main trade union centres in Ceylon irrespective of other differences have united in the newly-formed Joint Committee of Trade Unions on the basis of 15 immediate demands which they soon hope to present to the government and the private employers.

The recent May Day celebrations which announced the agreement on these 15 demands was one of the biggest demonstrations of working class and progressive strength and struck fear into the hearts of reaction. Today the working class movement in Ceylon is united as never before in the history of our trade union movement. The splitters and disruptors who helped reaction to come back to power have been decisively rejected by the workers and find a place only in the columns of the capitalist newspapers.

Today the alliance between the forces of the working class and other progressive sections finding its concrete expression in the united front of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party and the Ceylon Communist Party with the support of the entire trade union movement in Ceylon represented by the JCTU's has developed into a strong united anti-imperialist and progressive movement and emerged as the decisive force influencing the political development of the country. It has already won the support and confidence of the overwhelming majority of the people and is ready to assume government power the moment the present government is defeated, as it undoubtedly will be unable as it is to fulfil any of the pledges on which it won last year's general election

or solve any of the pressing problems facing the people.

With an economic crisis already looming ominously on the horizon and the government preparing even to abolish the food subsidies which is bound to create further public dissatisfaction and lead to further unrest among the masses, the coming defeat of the government can no longer be in doubt. And when that takes place, there can be no doubt that the united anti-imperialist front of the SLFT, LSSP and CP with the backing of the united working class movement will sweep away the imperialists and reactionaries who have today managed to capture temporary power and lead Ceylon back again along a progressive path in the not too distant future.

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10 June 1966

Dear Shankarji,

It was a pity that while we were in Bombay, you had gone away on holiday. Hope you and family came back quite refreshed.

I want to trouble you a bit. In the melee in the office, the speech of the Hungarian Delegate at our 27th Session has been somehow misplaced and we are immediately in need of a copy. Could you kindly find out from the Hungarian Legation if they could be having a copy and if available, post it to us by return post?

There was a postcard from Com.Sundaram stating that he would be reaching Moscow on 8th and would catch the next flight to Delhi. He should then be coming this Sunday.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours fraternally,

(M. Atchuthan)

W03
SOME HIGH-LIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF
WOOLLEN MILL KAMDAR UNION, JAMNAGAR.

THE WOOLLEN MILL KAMDAR UNION was formed in May 1953 when the entire membership of the INTUC controlled union switched over to the AITUC for formation of the Union. At the time of formation of this Union the basic minimum wages were Rs 24/- while the Dearness Allowance was paid at the rate of flat Rs 30/-.

The Birlas took over the management of the Mills and were adamant in not allowing the Union leadership in the Mills. In November 1953 "Gherea Dalo" was performed by the workers of the Mills not allowing Mr. R.K. Birla, his manager Mr. Tempest and others to move an inch from their seats for 11 hours women workers taking a very active part in the gherea dalo movement.

The management still was adamant and victimised four active workers for the gherea, who were ultimately reinstated with full back wages by the Industrial Tribunal.

The whole of 1954 and 1955 was a struggle for the Union's recognition as an only representative for the workmen of the undertaking, which culminated in a 10 day strike in July 1956 when the workmen demanded a rise in the dearness allowance. The General Secretary of the Union Com. Vasa also resorted to a hunger-strike on the 7th day of workers' strike and in the end the management was forced to negotiate a settlement and conceded a Rs 5/- rise in Dearness Allowance.

In 1956 the workers also won a Rs 2/- rise in the basic wages bringing the minimum basic wage to Rs 26/-.

1957 saw the reinstatement of 4 clerks whose services were terminated illegally because they took initiative in joining the Union in 1954. They were reinstated with full back wages by the Labour Appellate Tribunal of Bombay.

1958 saw a further rise in dearness allowance of Rs 13-00 bringing the same to Rs 48-00 and a revision in the basic wages of most of the categories. For the first time the workers were paid Bonus in the mills the quantum of bonus was fixed at 15½% of the total earnings (inclusive of dearness allowance) of the workmen.

1959 when the General Secretary of the Union Com. Vasa launched a hunger-strike before the Divijay Potteries for 10 days on the seventh day the Union gave a call for general strike of all industrial workers and actively agitated or the successful general strike greatly enhancing the prestige of the Union among the middle-class employees of the town and other masses.

Bonus at the same rate as in the year 1958 was won for the workmen during the year.

1960 saw a negotiated rise in the dearness allowance by another Rs 15-50 bringing the figure of dearness allowance to Rs 63-50 per month. The basic wages for many categories were revised through negotiated settlements and the bonus inclusive of D.A. was paid at the rate of 16% of the total earnings.

1961 bonus paid at the rate of 17% of the total earnings (with Dearness allowance) was settled.

1962 Basic wages were revised by the Industrial Tribunal bringing the basic minimum wages from Rs 26/- to Rs 28-08 at par with the basic minimum wages of Bombay woollen workers; the same wages (basic) were awarded as in Bombay for most of the categories by the Industrial Tribunal. The Dearness allowance was raised to Rs 70/- per month by negotiated settlement. Pay-scales of clerical staff was revised by the Industrial Tribunal. The Bonus issue which was pending before the Tribunal was decided according to Bonus Act and the same was paid at 20% in 1963.

1963 Work-load was revised; two looms working was agreed to

in place of one loom with 65% increase in basic wages of weavers. Similar revision of the workload was accepted in spinning (from one and a half side to two sides of machines, 240 spindles to 360 spindles), in doubling (from one side to one and a half side) with an increase ranging from 50% to 65% in basic wages. This workload had to be agreed to by the Union in light of the-then existing workload at Bomaby and the management's endeavour to take the issue before the Industrial Tribunal. The increase in workload was accepted on the condition that there should not be compulsory retrenchment and those who voluntary prefer retrenchment were paid double the retrenchment compensation/that was due to them.

/than

1964 the Union won 5 days' casual leave with wages and 10 days' sick leave with wages and also the gratuity scheme for the workers which came into force from 1965. Only an interim bonus of 10% of total earnings has been paid to workmen.

1965 Bonus at the rate of 20% of the total earnings paid to workmen under the Bonus Act. The Union won, through an award of the Industrial Tribunal Dearness Allowance ~~submittinamman~~ linking the same with the Ahmedabad Cotton Textile dearness allowance at 80%, which means an increase of about Rs 35/- per month on the average. The award was given a retrospective effect with ad-hoc flat increases for the year 1964. The total minimum earnings of the workmen rising from Rs 54/- per month ~~in~~ in 1956 June to Rs 133 in 1965, an increase by 246% within a decade.

Since 1965 the management, under the pressure of the big bosses of INTUC and the State and Central Ministers have adopted a policy of by-passing the AITUC majority union and directly helping and encouraging the INTUC union with a view to increase the INTUC ~~majority~~ so that they can enter into settlements with that union for further increases in workload for the new machinery brought by the mills and being installed. The total recruitment is done through the INTUC union and the number of the substitute workmen has grown to about 300 ~~innummman~~ against the total permanent strength of about 800 workmen. Employment ~~is~~ even as a substitute worker is only being provided if the workers brings along with him the membership of any relative or friend of his from the permanent workers.

Many attempts are being made to provoke our Union into a strike action so that the active leaders of the union can be victimised without the dislocation of the working of the mills which the management is under the illusion to run by the substitute workers trained by them through the INTUC union.

The Union, despite the 2 years' effort of the management, retains the majority in membership, though the INTUC union has improved their position by the direct help of the management.

(3)

The members of the Union participated in the Satyagraha for the achievement of Maha-Gujarat State and some of them were sentenced for 3 months imprisonment. (1959)

The Union launched a mass agitation against the price rises in Kerosene and Edible Oil in 1960 and brought out mass demonstrations.

Anti-Price-Rise agitation was continued in the year 1961 and 1962.

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Address at the Mass Rally
Bombay, May 22, 1966

by

BROTHER RENATO BITOSSO,
President of the World Federation of
Trade Unions, Member of Italian Parliament

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The 27th Session of the AITUC, an affiliated member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, finished its work yesterday, after a week of eager and democratic discussion. In the course of today's session, the General Council elected members of the AITUC's leading bodies.

I am sure I can state that the work of the Session will bear positive results because it has attained the objective it was aiming at: give a balance-sheet of the activities conducted recently by your trade union organisation and draw useful lessons for the work and struggles awaiting for you in the near future.

The 27th Session of the AITUC has laid the basis for an active struggle to satisfy the genuine demands of the workers. All workers should be engaged in this struggle from now on to ensure for themselves the realisation of their demands and full success of their struggle.

Workers of Bombay, I wish great success to all of you, to all workers both from the towns and the countryside of India, and I am glad to extend to you the warm and fraternal greetings and our real and effective solidarity on behalf of 138 million workers the world over, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

It is on the basis of unity and solidarity of all the workers the world over, of various continents, of all religious creeds and political trends that I extend such greetings to you, for, indeed, whether they believe in God or not, the workers who are fighting a common enemy, have the same class interests, the same needs for their daily living and their families, the same love for liberty, the same passionate desire to safeguard peace.

This is also why, workers of Bombay, I can assure you that the persistent search for unity, for ever broader and truer unity of the workers and the trade unions, inspires today more than ever before the activity of the WFTU and all its active members.

In the capitalist countries, the workers must unite to fight against exploitation and for better conditions of life, against the monopolies, against colonialism and neo-colonialism. At the same time, the working class, the technicians and the intelligentsia of the countries already freed from the exploitation of man by man and where socialism is a reality, will give their active solidarity to achieve the complete liberation of the workers throughout the world from the selfish and boundless exploitation of capitalist monopolies.

It is also necessary to unite and shake hands across the national frontiers that divide the peoples, in order to bring about a united front against the common enemy. This necessity arises from the real world in which the international trade union movement is acting nowadays - a world in which peace is

endangered by the irresponsible behaviour of imperialists and monopolists vainly seeking to strangle the people's aspirations to their complete independence, to freedom and true democracy. Their action also aims at preventing the implementation of the workers' rights. All this with a view to defend the domination of leading economic groups and of international big capital.

These two features - the danger to peace and struggle for better living and working conditions are closely linked for the workers. Peace represents for the workers the end of all imperialist aggressions, the acknowledgement of the historic and positive role played by the national liberation movements, a stop to the armament race, the installation of a new type of international relations, based upon the respect of national independence. To fight for peace is therefore also to create new conditions for the success of the fight for demands, for better living standards and for the transformation of technical and scientific progress into social progress.

It is on this ground, brother workers of Bombay, that the working class of the capitalist world has engaged in this fight, seeking unity of all the workers, inspired by the mighty impulse given by the will for unity of the toiling masses ever more conscious of the necessity to work unitedly. In order to push forward this united action, the WFTU took the initiative in setting up a broad International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of South Africa and Aden.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress which was held recently in Warsaw from October 8 to 22 further reiterated its full support for this struggle of the peoples everywhere. The 6th World Trade Union Congress was a trade union event of great international and historical importance. Over 159 million workers were represented from all corners of the world, including more than 20 million workers from trade union organisations not affiliated to the WFTU.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress underlined the fact that the workers, their trade union organisations and the peoples of the world, had won far-reaching victories in their fight to free themselves from the colonial yoke and that the colonial world is shrinking systematically.

Their victories are the outcome of the heroic and united struggles, actively supported by the successes and the policy of peace of the socialist camp and by international solidarity of the workers and trade unions in all countries.

The 6th World Trade Union Congress warned, however, that despite the heavy defeats and disintegration of the colonial system, the colonialists refuse to abandon their domination. The aggressive actions by the imperialists in various parts of the world confirm this. The U.S. imperialist war of intervention in South Vietnam against the national liberation struggle of the South Vietnamese people, its acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, its continuance of the economic blockade of Cuba, its armed intervention in the Dominican Republic, are evidence of this.

The imperialists are seeking to maintain their domination, known as neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism, at the present stage, corresponds to the international development of the monopolies which are aiming at collectively exploiting, for their own profit, the developing countries. In this, the American monopolies and the U.S. Government, as the worst enemies of the peoples, are playing an increasingly harmful role and resort to more and more

disgusting methods with the aim of establishing their agents in power in the developing countries.

In addition, the American, French, British and West German monopolies are exploiting the wealth of developing countries; they are hatching plots and are obstructing the progress of these countries towards a better life and complete independence. That is the essential aim of the so-called plans for the economic, technical and military aid by the imperialist countries to the developing countries.

Nationalisation of the key sectors of economy, especially of foreign capital and investments in developing countries, while strengthening the independent development of these countries' economies, hits both at the neo-colonialist plots of foreign monopolies and at the local vested interests and monopoly capital exploiting the workers in their selfish interests.

Against this alliance of the foreign monopolies and certain privileged sectors and vested interests in developing countries, the joint actions of the workers, both in capitalist and developing countries become essential.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The workers of the whole world are aware that you, workers of India, have suffered for almost two hundred years the rule of British imperialists. The world working class is well aware of the struggle waged by the workers and peoples of India against British imperialist rule to win their national independence. It also knows that the trade union movement of your country made a big contribution to the conquest of Indian national independence obtained in 1947. In spite of your struggles, of your sacrifices and of the great patriotic impulse manifested lately for the implementation of true and total independence, the increasing offensive of monopoly capitalism, both inside and outside the country, against a genuine national policy has met with serious opposition. For almost two years, your country has been confronted with a severe food crisis, mostly due to the action of hoarders in foodstuffs. In our opinion, it is urgent to promote the broader unity of the masses in order quickly to increase the production of food; to inspire the peasants by all means in helping them to cultivate the land left unused, distributing such land to poor agricultural workers, accomplishing also genuine land reforms true to the interest of the peasants. This will allow a rapid escape from the shame of being dependent upon American food supplies and obtain for the country self-sufficiency in food.

The WFTU is in agreement and solidarity with you about the abolition of the State of Emergency, the annulment of the so-called Defence of India Act. It welcomes the recent release of all political prisoners such as democratic and progressive leaders of the people and trade union activists and leaders.

The WFTU is well aware that economic, food and social problems that afflict ~~today~~ your country today also exist in numerous other countries of the capitalist world. It is well aware that neocolonialism, as we have already said, props itself on military blocs and pacts called defensive pacts. Evidence of this will be found in the recent treaty between Japan and South Korea, inspired by American imperialism.

You too, workers of Bombay, suffer from the backwardness and the inadequacy in the industrial development of your country, from bitter resistance to a democratic land reform, from the low standard of living of the people, from high unemployment, from anti-trade union and anti-democratic measures. The WFTU is well aware of the serious character of these problems.

WFTU considers that

The WFTU considers that to face this serious situation, it is a necessity to strengthen the unity of all the workers so that their trade unions become the instrument for action and struggle that will allow them, first to weaken and then to put an end to the rule of monopolies and of profiteers, who are taking advantage of the misery of the people.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Your own experience has taught you the real meaning of the true and fraternal friendship of socialist countries, and specially the friendship of Soviet Union. The WFTU is of the opinion that in order to defeat the forces of war and reaction, of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, to safeguard peace, to reinforce independence and develop an independent national economy, to better the living and working conditions of the people, one of the necessary conditions is after having united the working class, to establish its alliance with the whole working people, workers, peasants, employees, intelligentsia, to promote a real solidarity of struggle among all the workers of the world.

The workers in the developing countries of the capitalist world must unite in their fight to obtain genuine independence and a future worth living.

Brothers and Sisters,

The WFTU is informed of the glorious fights waged by the workers of Bombay. And the big general strikes developed lately in your country clearly show that the workers are conscious of the necessity to unite for the defence of their rights, for the realisation of their demands. We greet with sympathy the unity you are building between workers and employees, between town workers and countryside workers, between manual and intellectual workers.

Our special greetings go to the textile workers who have recently victoriously conducted their strike and we wish them new successes in their struggle.

. . . In Industrialised capitalist

In industrialised capitalist countries also, the workers have united to struggle for their basic demands - better wages, social security, employment, housing, dearness allowances, security of job.

In Italy and France, big mass battles are being fought in ever-broadening unity, to oblige the respective governments and employers to consider the workers' demands for better living and working conditions. Massive strike movements of French civil servants are taking place at the scale of the whole country. In Italy, the metal workers and agricultural workers have been organising huge struggles in unity of all national TU centres.

Brothers and Sisters,

We well know your feelings of heartfelt solidarity for the people of Vietnam. The American aggression against Vietnam, the military operations against the territories of Laos and Cambodia, the development of broad attacks against all the national liberation movements of Eastern Asia, calls for the vigilance of the working class throughout the world.

We at the WFTU act in such a way as to bring to an end the aggression against Vietnam; so that the adventurous plans of the White House be stopped in face of the determination of the workers of the whole world to stop the aggression against a free people that cherishes freedom and its own independence.

That you will continue to fight for peace, for your own demands, workers of Bombay, of that we are convinced and also that you will go on fighting to put an end to arbitrary actions and reign of terror that the war forces of imperialism and colonialism try to impose shamelessly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A few months ago, in Indonesia, the reactionary forces have come to power. They have arrested, tortured, killed by the most inhuman ways over 100,000 persons. The assault initiated by reactionary forces, the atrocities they committed cannot fail to raise the utmost indignation and the wrath of all the workers, or of any progressive or honest person. Let us act so that the blood shed by those who fight for liberty and independence is not shed in vain.

That the will for peace may mature the world over and that all the peoples may see their dream of a free world, become a reality, with a future of progress, and true democracy, a world where the respect of human personality be wholly implemented.

On behalf of the WFTU and of its 138 million affiliated members, let me extend to you our fraternal greetings and best wishes of bright success in your fight for peace, social advance and a future, when the entire humanity will enjoy the right to live and work happily.

Long live the unity of the working class the world over!

Long Live the AITUC!

Long Live the WFTU!

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION,

ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್.

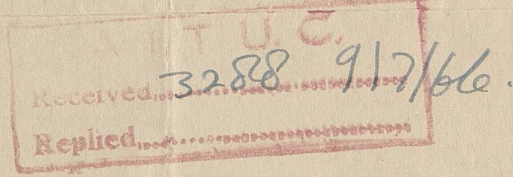
MARKET ROAD, CHIKMAGALUR.

Ref. No.

Date 6. 7. 66.

W 07
The Secretary

All India Trade Union Congress.
New Delhi.



Dear Comrade.

In this District we have two unions now, newly formed and sent for registration.

1. Karnataka Pradesh plantation and General Labour Union.

2. Chikmagalur Dist Municipal Workers Union.
We will apply for affiliation of these two unions as soon as we get the unions registered.

In the mean while kindly send us a copy of the Tea Wage Boards report

I request you to kindly send all circulars of AITUC meant for General Council members to the following address
I am one of the General Council members from Mysore state elected at the

Bombay session of the AITUC.

With greetings

Yours faithfully.

P. Thammamoney

General Secretary.

Address

Com. P. THAMMAMONEY

KARNATAKA PRADESH PLANTATION & GENERAL
LABOUR UNION

MARKET ROAD

CHIKMAGALUR. P. O.

(MYSORE STATE)

D
अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

5-E, Jhandewalan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi — 1

President: S. S. MIRAJKAR
General Secretary: S. A. DANGE

27th Series

2 May 1966

Dear Comrade Manoranjan Roy,

Reference our trunk call conversation this afternoon. The Conference of the AITUC has not been postponed. Certain news appeared in the press and as soon as it came to our notice we have contradicted it. The copy of our press statement which was sent to all STUCs and office bearers is enclosed herewith.

The postponed Working Committee will now meet in Bombay on 13th May. Formal circular will be issued shortly.

This is in confirmation of the talks I had with you on the trunk.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G. Sriwastava

(K.G. Sriwastava)

To,

Com. Manoranjan Roy,
West Bengal Committee of
AITUC,
Calcutta-12.